

Best selection of summer boarders obtained if you use Times-Dispatch Want Ads, now.

The Times



Dispatch

Do you need good help? If so use Times-Dispatch Want Ads. Results certain.

THE TIMES FOUNDED 1866.
THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1860.

WHOLE NUMBER 17,212.

RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1906.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

BLOODY RIOT AT MINE; 100 MEN KILLED

Towns Burning and Citizens Fleeing for Their Lives.

TROOPS BEING
RUSHED TO SCENE

Forty-Five Americans and Fifty Mexicans Dead—Many Others Injured.

STRIKERS MADE ATTACK
UPON UNARMED WORKMEN

Demanded Increase in Wages, Refused to Consent to Delay and Immediately Stormed Mines Where Americans Were Still at Work.

(By Associated Press.)
EL PASO, TEX., June 1.—A report is in circulation tonight that all Mexicans employed at W. C. Greene's mines in Mexico, on strike, and that forty men have been killed in a riot. The report says that Governor Sabel, of Sonora, is on the way to the mine with troops, and that a request has been made by him for United States troops from Fort Huachuca, Ariz. W. C. Greene is in Naco, Ariz., now on the way to the mine.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 1.—The Playhouse, a popular theatre here, says: News has reached here from Cananea, Mexico, of a bloody race war at that place. The town is on fire and streets are strewn with dead and wounded. The Arizona Rangers and a large posse of citizens of Elbebe have just left here for Cananea. At last accounts the fighting was still in progress.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
DOUGLAS, ARIZONA, June 1.—Forty-five American miners killed and more than twice that number wounded and dying; fifty Mexican miners and four policemen killed and many more wounded. The town is burning, and the citizens are fleeing for their lives to the hills, stores are being looted and machinery is being dynamited. American and Mexican soldiers are rushing in from across the American line and from the interior of Sonora. This in brief, was the situation in Cananea at six o'clock to-night.

At noon to-day the Mexican miners, about 5,000 in number, left their work at the Capote Mine, the adjoining mines and appeared on the Mesa, or the public square, and demanded of the foreman that their wages be raised from \$3 to \$5 per day, Mexican money, and stated that if this were not done at once, they would go out on strike.

Americans Shot Down.
After half an hour's conference, they called on Colonel William C. Greene, who appeared from his sick room and addressed them from the veranda of the mining company's office. He explained to them that he could not raise their wages without consent of the Governor of Sonora, but that he would do this as soon as he could hear from the Governor, giving his consent.

This did not satisfy the Mexicans, who immediately went on a strike and called all their men off the works and instituted a state of rebellion. They said that if they could not get their demands granted, the Americans could not work, and at once armed themselves and began to make wholesale warfare on the Americans. The American miners, being unarmed, were swept down by the ruthless fire of the Mexicans. The Americans made as good a defense as possible and soon returned the fire under fearful disadvantages, killing and wounding as above.

Colonel Greene at once appealed to the Americans and Governor Ysabel at Mamosillo, who at once started for camp with soldiers and the Mexican rurales, and will arrive in Naco at 12 o'clock to-night.

Here he will be joined by Captain Thomas Rynning, of the Arizona Rangers, and 500 armed miners of Elbebe. A special train of three coaches of special officers and armed citizens left Douglas at 8 o'clock, making the run of thirty-five miles in thirty minutes. They will be joined by the Governor and his forces. A train arriving from El Paso will be there at 12 o'clock, having 1,000 rifles and several thousand rounds of ammunition, and will be joined here by the Mexican rurales and officers from across the line at the order of the Governor of Sonora. Captain Kistler will join the forces in Naco with his force, leaving Naco with a force of not less than 200 armed men, headed by the Mexican Governor and Captain Rynning, of the Arizona Rangers.

Among Those Killed.
Colonel Greene is now in charge of the mine at Cananea. He has sent his family over the line for safety. A special train has crossed the line at Naco with refugees being hurried out for safety.

Among the American dead are General Manager A. S. Dwight, who is one of the best known mining men in the Southwest and who stands high in the mining world; George Metcalfe, superintendent of the rental department; Aurelio Carlo and nephew; and James Williams, superintendent of the fuel department, the proprietor of the Maca Hotel.

COMMITTEE VOTE IS AGAINST SMOOT



(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—That Reed Smoot is not entitled to his seat in the United States as a Senator from Utah was the decision of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections declared to-day by a vote of seven to five. The decision was on Senator Smoot's resolution offered at the meeting two weeks ago, which was carried by Senators Burrows, Dooliver, Pettus, Overman, Bailey, Dabbs and Brandt, voting in the affirmative, and Senators Foraker, Dillingham, Hopkins, Beveridge and Knox in the negative. The vote of Senator Dewey was not cast. Votes were

had on the constitutional questions of expulsion and exclusion, after which the members of the committee expressed themselves in favor of a vote in the Senate at the present session of Congress.

The effect of the resolution adopted will be to place squarely before the Senate the question whether Senator Smoot shall continue in his seat and leave to that body the decision as to the method of procedure. A majority, for a said, can declare that it is in the sense of the Senate that Senator Smoot be excluded and then under the form of the resolution proceed to unseat him by the method.

MADRID HORROR SPOILS GALA DAY

Efforts to Relieve Nervous Tension of People in Capital Unavailing.

THE KING AND QUEEN APPEAR

(By Associated Press.)
MADRID, June 1.—The nervous tension of the populace of Madrid has been wrought up to the highest pitch by the terrible events of King Alfonso's wedding day. The period of the wedding fetes, while still officially proceeding, is filled with sinister forebodings.

The King and Queen sought to reassure the public by appearing to-day in an open automobile unattended by a military guard. The King and Queen had the outward appearance of serenity. They were widely acclaimed as they passed through the Puerta Del Sol, but this was mingled with cries of fear from women, who felt that this was another invitation to some misadventure to scatter death and destruction.

Gloom in Madrid.
To-night the heavens are red with illuminations from the Sevilla Bridge to the Atocha Walk, and from the Palace the royal family and their guests watch the brilliant play of rockets and Roman candles. But all the brightness fails to lift the gloom that has fallen on the community and seems but a reminder of the terrible events of the wedding day. Lines of cavalry guard the entrance to the Royal Palace. Lights sparkle in the windows of the Palace, but the vastness of the structure gives a somberness corresponding with the prevailing feeling of awe.

King Alfonso wishes to postpone the royal ball set for to-morrow night, but the ministers are seeking to persuade him that the programme should be carried out.

The ministry probably will prevail, and every effort will be made to offset by the splendid spectacle of to-morrow's royal ball-fight and the wedding ball the memory of the tragedy following so close upon the nuptials.

Englishman Arrested.
The police to-day arrested an elegantly dressed Englishman as he was boarding a train as the person nearest to fitting the description of the author of the outrage; but a lengthy interrogation of this prisoner in the presence of the proprietor of the chamber from which the attempt was made gave no satisfactory result.

A member of the Civil Guard this afternoon recognized Hamilton, the English suspect, as a companion of Manuel Morales, the Italian suspect, on the balcony on which the bomb was thrown at the royal carriage. The two men were seen together at Barcelona.

The searches made by the police disclosed the fact that the author of the outrage was a man of luxury and wealth. He left many valuables and fine clothes behind him in his hurried flight. He bought a bouquet of flowers before the attempt and concealed the bomb within it.

This bouquet was thrown amid the shouting of the flowers, which fell upon

SEND REPORT TO CONGRESS MONDAY

Attempt of House Committee to Delay Progress of Bill Decides President.

SPECIAL MESSAGE COMING

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—President Roosevelt decided to-day to make public the report of Charles E. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, and James Reynolds, of New York, concerning the conditions of the meat-packing establishments as they found them, on an inquiry instituted by the President, primarily for his own information. The report will be sent to the Congress next Monday. It will be accompanied by a special message of President Roosevelt, in which he will take strong ground in favor of immediate and drastic legislation to correct the evils which are exposed in the report.

The President had not expected to make public the report of Commissioner Neill and Mr. Reynolds. He felt that its publication might injure the packing house industry in this country. Primarily, the information contained in the report was obtained to be used as a basis for the legislation proposed in the amendment to the agricultural appropriation.

(Continued on Second Page.)

PATTERSON VICTORY ENDS BITTER FIGHT

Nomination Came After Four Days of Greatest Political Excitement in History of State.

(By Associated Press.)
NASHVILLE, TENN., June 1.—Malcolm R. Patterson, of Memphis, representative in Congress from the Tenth District, was nominated for Governor to-night by the State Democratic Convention, no other name being presented for consideration. The nomination came after four days of the stormiest State political gathering in the history of Tennessee, and after a campaign made notable by the bitterness and personal nature of the contest between Mr. Patterson and Governor John I. Cox, incumbent. Judge John I. Bond was also an aspirant, but had at no time been prominently considered.

The Credentials Committee completed its task only this morning, when majority and minority reports on several of the contested counties were submitted. Stubbornly the fight was continued on the floor, but gradually it became evident that Patterson's strength was growing and at 4:45 P. M. when adjournment was taken until 8 o'clock, it was apparent to all that Cox was defeated.

CLOWES DENIES CHARGE OF GRAFT

Insisted on Bill for the Coal Sold Him by Mr. M. O. Brooks.

HE PAID FIFTY CENTS A TON

Dr. Dunn Insists That There Shall Be a Full Investigation of Charges Against Dr. McGuire Williams in Justice to That Gentleman.

(Special From a Staff Correspondent.)
WILLIAMSBURG, VA., June 1.—Mr. Eugene H. Clowes, an ex-member of the special board of the Eastern State Hospital, has been all day long on the rack before the investigation committee, defending the charge of "graft" which has been made against him.

Mr. Clowes said that he accepted five or six tons of coal from Mr. M. O. Brooks, manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio Coal and Coke Company, but that he intended to purchase the coal, and that he considered Mr. Brooks a personal friend, and not as manager of the coal company and as a bidder at the Eastern State Hospital.

Mr. Clowes told the investigating committee that he had met Mr. Brooks on the street, and that Mr. Brooks had told him that he would sell him coal, cheaper than he could buy elsewhere; that no price was named, and that the coal was delivered at his house.

Later he said he asked Mr. Brooks for a bill. He was told that the only charge for hauling, which was 50 cents a ton. Witness said he again asked Mr. Brooks for a bill, and was told that there was no bill, as the coal cost Mr. Brooks nothing.

Mr. Clowes contended that he paid 50 cents a ton for the coal.

The "graft" matter was spring during the morning session, when Chairman Sadler asked Mr. Clowes if he had ever accepted a gratuity from M. O. Brooks, manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio Coal and Coke Company.

The Coal Episode.
Mr. Clowes related the "coal episode," stating that he agreed to purchase from Brooks the remainder of a car of coal which had been given Brooks and had been "franked" by a Chesapeake and Ohio official who had accepted a part of the coal.

Mr. Clowes said:

Q. BOUGHT FOUR OR FIVE TONS OF COAL FROM M. O. BROOKS AT 50 CENTS A TON. THAT IS THE WHOLE STORY.

Mr. Clowes said he regarded the matter as a neighborly act, and stated that L. C. Hunter and Fleischman and Morris had offered him supplies and that he had declined.

Colonel Anderson asked the committee not to allow Colonel Lawless to cross-examine the witness except on matters which pertained to the coal.

The committee refused to pass upon the matter until it came officially before the committee.

Later Colonel Anderson withdrew his objections and Colonel Lawless was allowed to cross-examine.

It developed that the fifty cents a ton paid Brooks was for hauling and not for the coal.

Colonel Lawless:

Q. "Why did you say you paid him fifty cents a ton for that coal?"

A. "That is all I paid him."

Q. "Did you pay him fifty cents a ton for hauling or for coal?"

A. "That was for hauling. I have had no bill for coal."

Q. "But he gave you the coal, and did not 'I paid him all he asked me for.'"

At this point the stenographer read from the preliminary statement of the witness, which was that he paid fifty cents a ton for coal.

Colonel Lawless then asked witness if M. O. Brooks had not said in his presence that he (Brooks) had never sent him (Clowes) a bill for the coal; had never expected to receive a cent for it;

(Continued on Third Page.)

GIRL ACQUITTED OF
MURDER OF HER AUNT

Prisoner Cheered By Big Crowd and Embraced By Many Women.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, June 1.—Josephine Terranova this afternoon was acquitted of the murder of her aunt, Concetta Regale, She was, however, not released, being rounded to the Tombs to answer to the charge of murdering her uncle, who was killed at the same time as his wife, Assistant District Attorney Ely, who has conducted the prosecution, was unable to say definitely to-night whether or not the second charge would be prosecuted. The jury returned their verdict within sixteen minutes of the court's charge, agreeing on the innocence of the defendant without discussion.

The prisoner received the announcement with perfect composure. As she was being led out of court on her way to the Tombs, the girl was followed by a crowd of women, many of whom thrust the officers aside and embraced and kissed her. Outside the Tombs cheers were raised by a throng of hundreds of Italians to whom the news of acquittal was made known, the prisoner waving her handkerchief as she crossed the "Bridge of Sighs," leading to the Tombs.

The girl has been on trial several weeks.

GIRL WITH PISTOL CONFRONTED DEPUTY

Father, Barricaded in Bathroom, Finally Captured After Brisk Fight.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—Orlan Clyde Cullum was taken to Harrisonburg, Va., by Deputy Marshal Callahan to-day, charged with improper use of the mails. Cullum was arrested under exciting circumstances. The marshal went to the boarding-house where Cullum and his daughter, sixteen years old, lived, and asked for the landlady, pretending that he wanted to engage board. The landlady appeared, and at the same time Cullum's daughter, whom Callahan knew, was seen in the hall. The deputy pushed on by the landlady and started upstairs to search for his man. In the upper hall Miss Cullum confronted Callahan with a pistol, but the deputy speedily disarmed her. It was not loaded. Meanwhile Callahan had barricaded himself in the bathroom, but Callahan broke in and caught his man, who, according to the officer, had made a vain attempt to get through the scuttle-hole to the roof. Cullum says he is innocent, and that the charge against him grew out of his action in having a certain postmaster removed in Virginia.

FLAMES, DRIVEN BY HIGH WIND, SWEEP OVER SOUTH BOSTON



The above pictures are street scenes in South Boston. The top one shows Main Street on a busy day, and the lower one depicts the "interest" that pervades the town during its greatest industry—the sale of leaf tobacco at the warehouses.

FIRST STEP FOR CLEAN STREETS

Health Committee Decides to Ask Council for \$20,000 to Have Thoroughfares Sprinkled.

LEADING CITIZENS APPEAR

Delegation From Retail Merchants' Association Appeal for Protection From Dust.

The business men of Richmond are raising their voices in behalf of cleaner streets.

And the members of the Health Committee are disposed to lend a friendly ear to their very earnest plea. It is hoped the Council will show a like spirit.

A delegation of representative members of the Retail Merchants' Association appeared before the Health Committee last night and besought this body to seek such an appropriation as would enable them to have the streets sprinkled and abate the dust nuisance, which has proved a menace to both health and business. The committee decided to ask the Council next Monday night for \$20,000, and indicated that a more liberal allowance might be asked for if there was any hope of getting it.

Among those present from the Retail Merchants' Association were Mr. Moson Thalhimer, of Thalhimer Brothers; W. A. Cooley, of the Cohen Company; Mr. Charles Jurgens, Mr. Levy and Secretary Clark.

Mr. Clarke stated that the dust of last Saturday afternoon damaged the goods of the merchants of Richmond to at least the sum of \$500, and perhaps more.

Mr. Thalhimer declared that the Retail Merchants' Association numbered at present 135 members of Richmond, whose unanimous desire was to procure cleaner and better sprinkled streets. He said the streets of Richmond could not compare with the streets of European cities, and cited the fine condition of streets in cities like Paris and Berlin.

Mr. Cooley stated that Mr. S. H. Cottrell, who does most of the sprinkling in the city, proposed taking his wagons off Broad Street entirely unless he was able to get more subscribers to the fund for sprinkling that thoroughfare.

On behalf of the committee Mr. Gates declared that at least \$50,000 would be required to sprinkle the entire city, and an appropriation of \$20,000 would be necessary.

(Continued on Tenth Page.)



FIFTY THOUSAND FOR UNIVERSITY

Thomas J. Coolidge Sends Handsome Check for Jefferson Memorial Endowment Fund.

WAIVES ALL CONDITIONS

Mr. Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, of Boston, has given the University of Virginia \$50,000 for the Thomas Jefferson Endowment Fund. A check for the cool fifty thousand was sent through President Edwin Anderson Alderman to Mr. Joseph Bryan, treasurer.

The subscription was first made on condition that one million dollars be raised, but Mr. Coolidge waived this reservation, and, without waiting to see how much would be subscribed, sent his handsome check along.

Mr. Coolidge, who is a great-grandson of Thomas Jefferson, is naturally greatly interested in the University, of which his great ancestor was father, and since Dr. Alderman has been president, has repeatedly given manifestation of his desire to aid the institution in every way within the reach of his influence and vast wealth.

The First Dollar.

It is not known yet just how much towards the million-dollar fund has been raised, but it can be authoritatively stated that most encouraging progress has been made. A report will be made about the middle of this month, and the exact amount in hand will then probably be made known.

Dr. Alderman had considerable success during his recent Western trip. It is said, but how much was subscribed cannot be learned at this time. It is an interesting fact in connection with the efforts of the staunchest friends of the University to increase its endowment, that the first dollar came from an unknown citizen of Connecticut.

Petersburg Girl's Success.
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
BOSTON, MASS., June 1.—One of the leading numbers on the programme of a public recital given this afternoon by pupils of the New England Conservatory of Music was that of Miss Florence Larrabee, of Petersburg, Va., who played the first movement from Paderewski's concert in A minor. Miss Larrabee's playing was one of the features of the afternoon, and her work was highly praised by the critics.

Southern Borrows Money.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, June 1.—Bankers Company announced to-day that negotiations are in progress in London for the sale of \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000 of short time notes. The purpose of the loan issue is not disclosed.

Fire Eats a Half Million in Value Right Out of Heart of Town.

THE ENTIRE PLACE SEEMED DOOMED

For Three Hours the Flames, Driven By a Strong Wind, Played Havoc While the Citizens Were Helpless—Danville Sends Aid.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
SOUTH BOSTON, VA., June 1.—The town of South Boston suffered a loss of nearly a half million of dollars by fire this afternoon, and at one time it seemed that destruction would come to the entire town. For two hours the citizens worked almost against hope with a high wind blowing and the flames leaping

from one valuable building to another, while the people were helpless to arrest the destruction.

Danville Sends Aid.
The Danville Fire Department was called on for aid and responded promptly, sending a fire company and fire engine here by fast train. The Danville company reached here at 5 o'clock and rendered good service, though the fire spent its strength and was practically under control.

The fire was first discovered about 3 o'clock in the stable in rear of the Edmondson Tobacco warehouse on Broad Street, and though the alarm was promptly given and the local company quickly on the scene, the stable was of such combustible material that under the impulse of a strong breeze the flames spread with amazing rapidity.

In a few minutes the large Edmondson warehouse was ablaze from end to end, and beyond control.

From this time on the flames, swept by the strong wind, lapped up first one fine building and then another, until a great smoldering, blackened wreck of acres occupied the heart of the town.

Beyond Control.
From the warehouse the fire reached the Frost National Bank, then to S. F. Gilliland's large general store. By this time the heat was intense and the progress of the fire so rapid that all efforts to stop it were futile. Rapidly in turn the following valuable property was consumed: J. Sumnerfield, Griffin and Son, and the jewelry store of L. C. Ingles, I name block, and the Hotel Garland, and C. C. Friesheit's residence next to the hotel.

While the fire was raging on Main Street, the six-story priory occupied by T. B. Johnson, of the Imperial Tobacco Company, and two five-story priories adjoining, occupied by the Edmondson Tobacco Company, were destroyed, along with a large quantity of tobacco.

The residence on Broad Street burned were E. M. Penick, Coles Cragins, Mrs. Sarah Powell, D. Wilmouth, N. B. Spragins, Mrs. W. E. Webb and W. L. Rice. The fire burned until 6 o'clock.

The losses are approximately: H. A. Edmondson, \$100,000; insurance, \$30,000; T. B. Johnson, \$50,000; fully insured; Edmondson Tobacco Company, \$30,000; fully insured; Samuel P. Gilliland, \$40,000; \$25,000 insurance; J. Sumnerfield, \$6,000; \$2,000 insurance; Griffin and Son, \$5,000; \$1,000 insurance; L. C. Ingles, \$4,000; fully insured.

Residences burned, \$20,000; partially insured.

The central telephone office and a number of telephone and electric wires were burned.

Mangum's photograph gallery and all furniture belonging to Garland Hotel were entirely consumed. The Garland was leased by Frank Taylor, of Williams, W. Va., and partly insured.

No casualties reported up to this time.

A Cigarette.
The fire is supposed to have originated from a lighted cigar or cigarette carelessly thrown in the feed room of Edmondson's stables.

This was the biggest fire South Boston has experienced in many years, at least since the big fire of May 12, 1900, when nearly the whole town burned.

The wind was unusually high and the wild flames leaped from building to building, and it was thought at one time that the entire town would burn, spreading